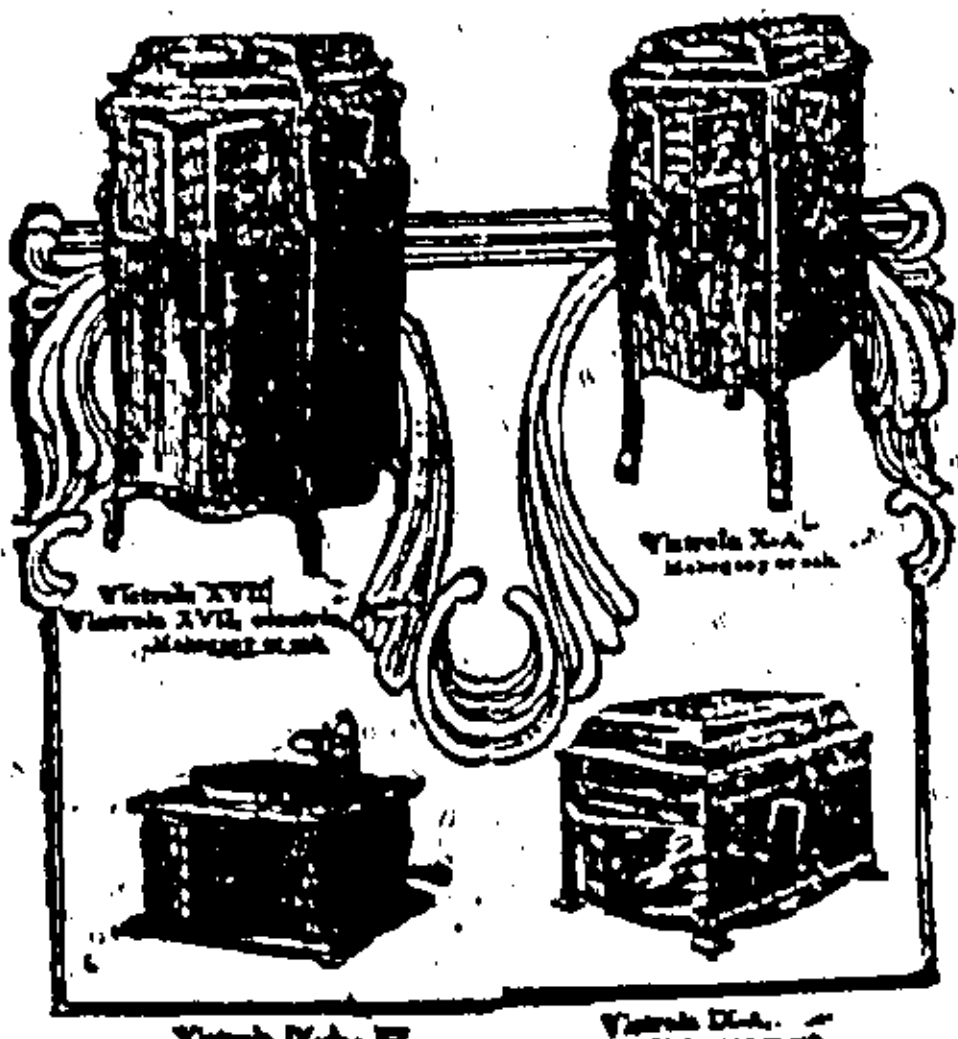


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KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR OUR SAILORS. FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

At the first anniversary meeting of King George's Fund for Our Sailors held at the Mansion House, the report on the first year's work was moved by Prince Albert, the Fund's president; it was seconded by the Duke of Connaught, who is chairman of the General Council; and the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, moved the resolution that "the sailor, his widow, and orphans deserve sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Empire, and this meeting pledges itself to support in every way in its power the objects for which King George's Fund for Our Sailors was established."

Captain A. W. Clarke, deputy-chairman of the General Council of the Fund, presented a report on the first year's work of the Fund. The report stated that the total received from all sources had reached approximately £400,000. The Acting British Resident at Selangor had forwarded £1,749 3s. 7d. as a contribution from the inhabitants of the Selangor Federated Malay States. Persons of all races subscribed according to their ability, thousands giving one day's pay, or one day's produce of their gardens. The Fund had received the sum of £3,126 19s. 9d. from the Government and people of Ontario, and Sir George Perley had sent £5,000, allocated by the British Sailors' Relief Fund of Canada. The sum of £3,057 was subscribed by the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The lodges of Freemasons had contributed £3,522, the Churches £5,000, the Hongkong Charities Committee £6,000, and the Hongkong St. George's Society £5,000. The Foreign Secretary, in conjunction with the Admiralty, had allotted to the Fund £5,000 from money gathered in Japan for the alleviation of suffering among seamen in Allied countries. The cost of collection on the whole £400,000 got in, Captain Clarke stated, was about 1 per cent. (Cheers.)

Prince Albert, moving the adoption of the report, said: My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen—This is the first time I have been able to attend a meeting of King George's Fund for Sailors, of which I have the honour to be president, and I can assure you it gives me very great pleasure to be here to-day. (Cheers.) In moving the adoption of the report I feel that I am, on behalf of the Fund, and as one who has connection with the Royal Navy, at the great success of this movement for the benefit of seamen and their widows and orphans. (Cheers.) Although one might say that the public ashore sees little of the sailor and less of his work, we can certainly realise by the generous support of this fund how much it appreciates what he is doing for his King and country. (Cheers.) The sailor's profession is not a comfortable one, even in peace time, and the extra hardships and dangers endured in time of war call for sympathy and understanding from his fellow-countrymen, and I think we may appreciate, from this meeting, how abundantly this fellow-feeling is forthcoming. As one who has been afloat I should like to tender my thanks in the name of all on behalf of all who are serving on the sea on whatever duty, and in whatever sphere, for the very hearty support given by all classes of citizens throughout the Empire to King George's Fund for Sailors. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the General Council for the great services they have rendered to our Fund. I have great pleasure in asking that the report with its record of generosity from all parts of our Empire in such a splendid cause, may be adopted. (Cheers.)

The Duke of Connaught, seconding the report, said: It gives me much pleasure to express my satisfaction at the growth and progress of the Fund, of which we have just heard such an excellent account from the deputy-chairman. I would like particularly to thank our General Council and our Colonies for the splendid response they have made to personal letters of my own. (Cheers.) I am sure, had you read some of those responses, coupled as they were with very solid contributions to the Fund, you would feel proud of the interest they take in the Navy of our Empire. It is my belief that the establishment of the Fund for Sailors will provide a very definite link between the people on shore and those who so gallantly serve the sea.

I trust that this link will be used still more closely to unite the homekeeping citizens and their brethren of the Royal Navy and of the Mercantile Marine.

This Fund is a memorial to the seamen's courage and devotion, and there can be no better way to commemorate all that they have done for King and country than by ensuring to the marine charities freedom from financial anxieties and permanent support for their efforts on behalf of seamen when sick or distressed, and for their widows and orphans.

I am confident that King George's Fund, based as it is on the admirable lines of King Edward VII's Hospital Fund, will do more than enable the marine charities to exist as they are at present. It is our hope and ambition that they may be enabled still further to extend their excellent work. Such a Fund as this, with its careful allocation of support, where it would be of practical benefit to seamen and their dependents, is undoubtedly of most valuable assistance to the great marine institution in their maintenance of high standards of administration and efficiency. The Fund has supplied essential aid to the very poor of groans of charities. By the help of the public it will continue to supply this aid, not only now, but in the difficult days to come.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss moved the following resolution referred to above: The fund, he said, had for its godfather and its patron our King, our Sailor King, (cheers) who through that training which as a young man he received in the Navy had a most intimate knowledge not only of the life and work of all seamen, but of their hopes and aspirations; of all sailors, whether officers or men, or of

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to August 7th, 1918 \$23,836.55

Since received:—

Sir F. G. Becke, Whampoa, September subscription	80.00
Kingsclere Kitty	44.00
M.S.S., September subscrip- tion	5.00
Fl. P. White, Esq.	67.00
W. A. D.	68.00
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 14	479.00
Total	\$23,512.55

Expended to Aug. 7th, 1918 \$23,653.03

Expended since:—

5,000 Cigarettes sent to Miss Innes, Matilda Hospital.	
10,000 Cigarettes sent to Capt. Sharples, Mt. Austin Barracks.	
50,000 Cigarettes sent to O.C. Manchester Regt., Contingent on Active Service.	
100,000 Cigarettes sent to troops at the Front	518.32
Total	29,181.35

Balance in hand \$ 331.17

W. A. DOWLEY
(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).
Hongkong, September 12th, 1918.

"OUR LITTLE BIT" SOCIETY

Mrs. S. E. Green, Hon. Sec. and Treas. of "Our Little Bit" Society, having recently returned to the Colony will be glad if subscribers will send their dues to end of August to her address No. 15, Hankow Road, Kowloon, for the purpose of meeting expenditure incurred.

Those members who have had issues of material are requested to send the work, as well as unused material, to the above-mentioned address on or before Monday next.

A meeting of members is called for Monday, 23rd inst., at 6 p.m., at the residence of Mrs. Green. All members are cordially invited to attend. The primary business will be a change of management.

The Royal Navy of mercantile marine, whether at work on deck or down below. He was always one of the first to help any charity for the benefit of his subjects, and he had come forward now and given them that hearty sympathy which they had always been led to expect from him. (Cheers.) The society had also Prince Albert as its president, and the Duke of Connaught as chairman of the General Council, and under what better auspices could any society start? (Cheers.) I had further the support and sympathy of the whole of the naval services and of the Admiralty. The Admiralty itself, both as a corporate body and as individuals, were delighted to see anything which was for the benefit of sailor-men, whether of the Royal Navy or the mercantile marine.

The lessons of these four years of blood and awful experiences which were most general were organisation and co-ordination. How without organisation could we have raised the magnificent armies which were doing what they were in France, or have transported them? How could we have not only maintained, but increased our fleet without organisation and co-ordination? As we continued to learn organisation and co-ordination, when we had reached the acme of perfection we were all looking to victory. (Cheers.) This co-ordination was not only naval and military; it applied to all matters. It was expected, for instance, that King George's Fund would get the greatest benefits from co-ordination with other funds, that in future there would be no overlapping, and that not a single farthing would be wasted, but that the sailors and their dependents would get the very best results from it. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Stepney, who seconded in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, said that every safe breath we breathed was due to the unceasing vigilance of the watchers of the seas. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor moved:— That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed and hereby declared to all those who have supported the fund, to India, the Dominions, the Crown Colonies, and to The Daily Telegraph and the Press generally.

Admiral Sims' message. In moving the resolution the Lord Mayor read a striking letter from Vice-Admiral Sims, who wrote:— "I am in full sympathy with the fund's aims and objects. I consider it would be quite impossible adequately to repay those who go down to the sea in ships for their excellent and heroic national duties so magnificently performed in time of war. It takes no stretch of imagination to visualise the catastrophe that would have befallen us if our merchant marine had failed to live up to its traditions in this great world struggle."

The war would long since have been lost had it not been for the gallantry of those brave sailors of the Allied mercantile marine.

Captain Sir Blake, in seconding, said that every British fund that catered for those who went to sea in ships could expect to receive support from the King George's Fund. All that had to be done was to satisfy them that the applying fund was doing a real work, was in need of administration. If it did these things, the door of King George's Fund was always open. The council had dealt generously with all immediate claims, that came before them.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

TWO HISTORIC CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 8th.

The official announcement that there are a million American troops in France was an excellent preliminary to the celebration of "Independence Day" in London and other parts of the country. It was a day to be marked with a white stone. Even Americans in our midst were pleasantly surprised at the depth, sincerity, and widespread character of the celebration of July 4th. Some of them think the English a strange race to be capable of such enthusiasm for an anniversary which is a reminder of a day of defeat for us.

But, rightly considered, should not the blunders of an Eighteenth Century English Government be forgotten now? That, at all events, is the prevailing view. Our thoughts ought to be centred upon the great part which the United States is taking in the war at our side in the fight for freedom. We are revising our estimate of the Americans; and they, on their part, are doing the same, beginning with the suppression of school histories that paint England in colours that make anything but a flattering picture of this country.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

It was stated by Admiral Sims at the great Anglo-American meeting at Westminster on Independence Day that the American Navy in European waters is now manned by 40,000 men. To appreciate the significance of this it is only necessary to say that the whole establishment of the British Navy (including boys in training), in 1914 was only 150,000. The full strength of our sea forces at the present time is 500,000 men, including those on mine-sweepers and other auxiliary craft. The number of American vessels in the narrow seas, according to Admiral Sims, is 200. All these ships and crews are under the British Naval command, and are being trained in British methods.

By the way, London is crowded with American sailors, who are easily distinguished by their tall, lean, youthful appearance, and their quiet manner. They are, in fact, the best behaved visitors that have ever roamed about the Metropolis. The pushful Yankee who was so full of himself when he landed here, is now a different man. He has not landed yet. It is not probable that he ever will.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

What a coincidence that the last Royal couple to ride through the streets of London to St. Paul's to return thanks on the occasion of their Silver Wedding should have come to rule over the American Colonies, and that on Saturday last, 132 years afterwards, another George and his Consort, on similar pious errand bent, should have been greeted by the cheers of American soldiers and sailors lining the route from Buckingham Palace! In the one case the king on the throne saw disruption and dismemberment come to pass; in the other, the Sovereign is able to witness a real union of hearts. In all history surely there has never been an instance where Time's revenges can show anything comparable to this.

The service in the famous City Lane was simple and impressive to a degree. It was also notable for the attendance. Under the dome, near the Royal pulpit, sat the ambassadors of all the Allies, the British statesmen with the Prime Minister in their midst, officers of both Services whose names are household words, the Lord Mayor and the City Fathers in State, and others too numerous to mention. It was certainly the most wonderful gathering ever held at St. Paul's.

IN PARLIAMENT.

In both Houses of Parliament to-day congratulations were offered to Their Majesties upon their Silver Wedding. Lord Curzon, with his usual felicity of phrase, proposed the motion in the Upper Chamber, and Mr. Lloyd George, looking very bright and happy in a light summer suit, performed the duty in the Commons. He referred chiefly to the beauty, simplicity, and purity of the home life of the King and Queen, and their concern for the wounded and suffering in the war. While thrones are tottering in Europe King George and Queen Mary are more firmly established than ever in the affection of their subjects.

LORD RHONDDA.

Lord Rhondda's death is sincerely mourned by the whole nation. As Food Controller he "made good," as the Americans say. He took over the office when food queues were outside the provision shops all over the country, and the "pro-fighters" were having things pretty much their own way. Discontent was general, and threatening to become dangerous. But with his genius for organisation Lord Rhondda soon changed all that, evolving order out of chaos. The highest tribute that can be paid to him is that he succeeded in making the English accept food rationing without a murmur; he induced high and low, rich and poor, to submit to official regulation of their lives in the most intimate and personal sense—a condition of things repugnant to the traditions and the habits of a Briton.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The secret of Lord Rhondda's success was due to the fact that he was able to inspire confidence in the public mind. On agreeing to act as Food Controller he stipulated for a free hand, and, having that from Mr. Lloyd George, he proceeded with his great task without fear or favour, with a high regard to duty, and an absolute sense of fairness. Thus he made a special niche for himself in the Temple of Fame, and is one of the very few who have risen fully to the height of circumstances created by the war. Everyone feels that a friend has gone.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

GAMBLING.

Six Chinese who were charged with gambling in a house in Wing Lok Street were fined \$3 each by Mr. Wood.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

A Chinese was charged with receiving stolen jewellery, valued at \$37. Defendant stated that he did not know the jewellery was stolen. Mr. Wood remanded the case.

SNATCHING COCONUTS.

A Chinese was charged with snatching several coconuts from another Chinese in Connaught Road Central. Complainant stated that whilst he was carrying two baskets of coconuts several men, of whom defendant was one, snatched some of the nuts and disappeared. Defendant stated that the nuts were given to him by a coolie. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$10; in default, fourteen days' hard labour.

THEFT OF TWINE.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of twine. A detective stated that he saw defendant carrying a bundle in Hollywood Road. On being questioned, defendant stated that there was nothing in the bundle, but on examination it was found to contain twine. Defendant stated that he bought the twine from a street-hawker. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$3; in default, seven days' hard labour.

PICKPOCKET PUNISHED.

A Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese. The complainant stated that defendant picked his pocket on board the *Sui Tai*, and, extracting a purse, ran away. Sergeant Mason said he saw defendant snatch the purse on the gangway and then drop it. Witness picked it up and arrested defendant. Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced by Mr. Wood to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

TRESPASSING IN THE NAVAL DOCKYARD.

A Chinese was charged with trespassing in the Naval Dockyard. A Dockyard Sergeant stated that defendant was seen walking about the Dockyard by an Indian Sergeant, who stopped him. Defendant produced a ticket, which he represented to have been given him by a coolie contractor, who had engaged him. The contractor denied giving the defendant the ticket. Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING IMPLEMENTS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of housebreaking implements with the intention of committing a felony. A constable stated that, while he was on duty in Queen's Road Central, he arrested defendant on suspicion and searched him. He found a long needle concealed underneath his jacket. At the Police Station a chisel was found tied to his leg. Defendant stated that the implements found were used in connection with his work. Mr. Wood remanded the case.

SUGAR FOR PUNCH.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 11 lbs. of sugar belonging to his employers, the Cafe Wisemann. The defendant stated that he had been working hard all day, and because he was feeling rather thirsty he took some sugar away with which to make "punch." Inspector Sullivan stated that the defendant was arrested in the street by a constable, who noticed that his pockets were bulging out and suspected him. Mr. D. M. Goodall, the manager of the Cafe, asked for exemplary punishment because such thefts had been going on for some time. He believed defendant was responsible for all the thefts which had occurred. Defendant asked the Magistrate to take a lenient view of the case. Mr. Wood fined defendant \$25, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

and there is universal sorrow that he did not live to see the end of the struggle and the fruition of his labours. In all probability the new Food Controller will be Mr. Glynn. Lord Rhondda's right-hand man, who is a bright, particular star of the Labour firmament in the House of Commons.

ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE.

Yet another Bill has been introduced in order to extend the life of Parliament by six months. In the ordinary way the House of Commons should have been re-elected three years ago, but owing to the war an appeal to the country has been considered inadvisable time and again. At the moment the new Register is incomplete, but it is expected that everything will be in order by the end of January. In this connection it is interesting to note that one reason for the delay in regard to the Register is that printing staffs have been so reduced by the call for soldiers that it has not been possible to get the lists of names, including those of some millions of women voters, into type. Should Parliament continue to exist till January, even if the war continues, it may be expected that there will then be a General Election.—H.R.

LOCAL CHINESE MERCHANTS' DISPUTE. AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT. RIVAL WITNESSES TO CUT OFF COCK'S HEAD IN CHINESE TEMPLE.

The civil cause which has occupied the attention of His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), since Tuesday morning was unexpectedly adjourned yesterday afternoon, to allow three of the Chinese concerned in the case to take the Chinese oath by cutting off a cock's head, in a Chinese temple, in support of the several statements they had made damaging each other.

Judgment had been obtained against the firm of Kwong Hing Cheung, which failed in February, 1918, for \$2,059.20, by Li Man Kai, who now declared that a Chinese named Chan U Man was a partner in the firm and therefore liable for its debts.

Hui Chik Wa, a former managing partner of the firm, had given the most important evidence for the plaintiff, while Chan U Man, the defendant, had in his turn, sworn a complete denial to most of Hui Chik Wa's statements.

Yesterday morning was occupied in hearing the evidence of a one-time shop manager, who made such startling charges against Hui Chik Wa that His Lordship admitted that if he believed the witness's story he must regard the story of Hui Chik Wa as completely false.

Witness offered to back up the truth of his statements by cutting off a cock's head in the temple, and Messrs. Jenkin and Alabaster made the suggestion that Hui Chik Wa and Chan U Man should take the oath in the same manner. This was accordingly arranged and the case was adjourned.

Fung Yuk Nam, at one time manager of the firm's shop, deposed that he was present at the meeting when the document in Court was signed by all the partners, confirming certain resolutions which had been passed, on the occasion of the retirement of Hui Chik Wa. The document in question was written by Chan U Man, and, after all present had signed it, was given to him for safe custody. On two or three occasions Ku Ping Nam, the managing director of the firm, took away the document, but witness had not given it to anyone else.

Witness said that, at the meeting, there was no talk of having the document photographed, so that the partners might receive copies. As far as he knew, the document was not photographed.

Witness deposed that he remembered a conversation with Hui Chik Wa, who was instrumental in starting the firm, in which the latter had said that the name "Chan U Tong" on the document referred to a woman—Chan U Man's elder sister.

Cross-examined: Witness admitted that he was a partner in the firm of Kwong Hing Cheung, and was therefore liable for its debts, but he had no money to pay. The firm was in existence for five years, but during the whole of that time witness had no communication with one of the partners (Chan U Tong). He only knew that Chan U Tong was a woman because of the conversations he had had with Hui Chik Wa and Chan U Man.

His Lordship said it seemed as if in these Chinese firms the "partners" were nothing more or less than shareholders. The business was only run by two or three men; the others were "sleeping" partners.

Mr. Alabaster said that the defendant was one of those who ran the business.

Witness, continuing, said that Hui Chik Wa had not asked for a copy of the document notifying his retirement, and had not been given one. Only one copy had been made, and that witness had kept in his possession. Witness also kept the firm's books, which were now in the possession of Ku Ping Nam, who had absconded. On the occasions when Ku Ping Nam had borrowed the document, he had hinted to witness that it was a most important document, and witness consequently thought that the best place to keep it was in his box, among his clothes, hence, its preservation when all the other books had disappeared along with Ku Ping Nam.

Witness remembered that Chan U Man had produced at the meeting, a letter from his sister, authorising him to be present on her behalf. This letter witness had not preserved because it was addressed to Chan U Man and not to the firm.

The Chan U Tong interest on capital was handed to the Hongkong Tobacco Co., one of Chan U Man's firms, to be transmitted to his sister.

Mr. Alabaster observed that Chan U Man had denied having received any money on behalf of his sister. He asked witness whether these sums would appear in Chan U Man's books.

Witness said he could not tell whether the sums were entered in Chan U Man's books. The firm used to get receipts from Chan U Man's sister and not from Chan U Man, whom witness trusted because he was a thoroughly honest and reliable man.

Mr. Alabaster remarked that witness would not even send money to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank without requiring an acknowledgment.

Witness replied that he trusted Chan U Man. Besides, he had acted on the instructions of Hui Chik Wa in the matter.

His Lordship said that he did not believe witness would send money to anyone without getting an acknowledgment. A statement of that sort would go against the whole of his evidence.

In reply to His Lordship, witness said that he had taken the money to the Tobacco Company personally.

At this stage witness showed signs of fainting, and Mr. Alabaster said he would stop cross-examining witness as regards the money for the present. Witness was given a seat.

In reply to His Lordship, Mr. Alabaster said that the document in Court was the original document.

His Lordship: And you suggest that the addition was made after the document was photographed?

Mr. Alabaster replied that this was so. He suggested that the witness's statement that he had kept the document in his clothes box was not true.

Witness, continuing, said that the firm failed in February, 1918.

Mr. Alabaster said that if the witness had kept the document in his box for a year before the firm failed, the document must have been photographed before February, 1918.

Witness answered that Ku Ping Nam had borrowed the document in 1918. He suspected that Ku Ping Nam had had the document photographed on one of the occasions when he had borrowed it. Witness suggested that Ku Ping Nam had premeditated his action (photographing the document) for the purpose of getting some rich man into the business, so that, if the firm failed, all Ku's relatives, who were interested in the firm, might get their money.

In reply to Mr. Alabaster witness admitted that he thought that Ku Ping Nam and others, with the plaintiff, had conspired and committed a forgery two years ago, so that they would be able to avoid the claim for \$2,000 at the present day.

Witness said that on February 14th, 1918, Hui Chik Wa invited him to his house and asked him whether he wished to "make money," and start another firm of Kwong Hing Cheung. Witness asked what he had to do to make the money, and Hui Chik Wa replied that there was a friend of his who had sued Chan U Man as a partner, and all witness had to do was to go to Court and testify that Chan U Man was a partner. He (witness) would then make some money. Witness pointed out to Hui Chik Wa that he (Hui) had said that Chan U Tong was a woman, and he could not now say that Chan U Tong was a man. Hui Chik Wa scolded him and told him to go away and think about it. At the end of February Hui Chik Wa sent for him again and asked him if he would do as he was asked. Witness refused, saying it was well known that Chan U Tong was a woman. Hui Chik Wa then called him a silly fool; there was money to be made and witness would not make it, said Hui.

In the middle of May witness went to a medicine shop to get some medicine and one of the partners (Chan U Tong) who again pressed him to acquiesce in the matter. Witness once more refused, saying that it was well known that Chan U Man was not a partner. Hui Chik Wa then told witness that if he wanted to get rich he should get a chop made similar to the old chop of Kwong Hing Cheung. Then, said Hui, he (Hui) would get an old promissory note for \$18,000 and sue Chan U Man for the amount, which he (Hui) would divide into three parts between himself (Hui), witness, and another man. The third person was connected with a solicitor's office. Witness declined to have anything whatever to do with such matter. Hui asked him to join in, and not to be afraid, saying there was money to be made. Witness said that even if there was money to be made, he would not join in such an unprincipled thing.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said that Ku Ping Nam would have had to share with the other two men in the money which would have been made.

His Lordship told witness that Hui Chik Wa must have thought he was a blackguard to make such an offer to him. Witness admitted that probably Hui Chik Wa thought so.

In reply to His Lordship, witness said that he did not tell any of this story to Chan U Man. He told the story to a solicitor when he was subpoenaed.

Mr. Jenkin said it had been mentioned to him that the witness had something to say in regard to a suggestion that he should make a new chop of Kwong Hing Cheung. He had not attached much importance to it, because in these cases there was always a certain amount of mud-slinging. Besides, if solicitors attended to everything which their clients told them cases would be longer than they were now.

His Lordship said that he thought this witness's statement was most important. If he believed it, he (His Lordship) would not believe a word of what Hui Chik Wa had said.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LOUNGING IN COURT. MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE TO DROWSY CONSTABLE.

Some amusement was created in Mr. Wolfe's Court at the Magistracy, yesterday, when a Chinese *lukong* was observed lounging on one of the benches in a rather drowsy condition. Presently he commenced yawning. The Magistrate, having had his attention directed to the matter, administered the following reproof: "If you are tired you had better go to bed. This is not the place for you to stretch and lol about. If you are feeling drowsy, get out, go home and take a sleep."

Inspector Macdonald informed the Magistrate that he would report the "sleepy offender" to the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

The Magistrate observed that this was the second occasion on which he had had to call attention to constables lounging about in Court. Indian constables were addicted to the same habit.

CHINESE GIRL'S PARTIALITY FOR STATIONERY. ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUPIL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a young Chinese girl was charged, with obtaining stationery under false pretences.

Inspector Sullivan stated that defendant went into a stationer's shop at 22, Queen's Road Central, and said she belonged to the Wink Luk shop and was a sister of Wong Sui Wi, managing partner of the firm. She ordered books to the value of \$15, and the stationer, who knew the Wink Luk shop very well, had no hesitation in supplying her with the stationery required. She again visited the shop on September 6th and ordered another package of books. She paid a third visit on September 10th. Becoming suspicious, the stationer telephoned to the Wink Luk firm and enquired whether they had a Chinese girl who was working as an assistant in their establishment, and received a reply in the negative. The Police were informed and they arrested the girl. Enquiries showed that the girl was employed as a servant. She stated, however, that she was a student, and was attending a Sunday School carried on by Miss Pitt. Miss Pitt confirmed the latter part of the statement and added that she first met the girl wandering in the streets and took compassion on her. The defendant had further informed the Police that a portion of the stationery she had ordered was at No. 22, Hollywood Road. The Police visited the premises and recovered stationery to the value of \$24. Altogether, \$30 worth of stationery had been purchased by defendant, including 13 dozen pencils, 2 dozen books, 6 writing pads, 4 inkstands, 11 ink erasers, 200 sheets of letter paper, etc.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

Mr. Jenkin admitted that he was to blame in the matter. He had not been instructed about the offer which Hui had made to witness in his house, but he had been told of the offer about the chop. Because of the frequent mud-slinging in these cases he had not questioned either Hui Chik Wa or the present witness about the matter.

His Lordship observed that what impressed him was that it seemed as if this witness had made the same statement before. He had to believe one witness or the other.

Witness insisted that all he had said was true. He had not exaggerated. If what he had said was not true, he was willing that every calamity should befall him and his family. Further, he was willing to go to a Temple and take the oath by cutting off a cock's head.

Mr. Alabaster said that witness would probably be called upon to do this.

His Lordship said he should have thought that these men were of superior education and would not attach much importance to the old superstition of cutting off a cock's head.

Mr. Jenkin asked whether Hui Chik Wa would also take the oath denying the statements witness had made, by cutting off a cock's head. Mr. Alabaster accepted the challenge on behalf of his client.

Witness, continuing, said he thought that, as far as he knew, the present claims were genuine, as the debt was contracted when the firm was in existence.

Some time later, Mr. Alabaster asked if Chan U Man was willing to join the witness and Hui Chik Wa in taking the oath in the temple. Chan U Man said he was quite willing to do so.

Mr. Alabaster remarked that this had been done before by consent.

His Lordship said that the hearing had better be postponed so that the ceremony might be gone through. He asked whether the solicitors intended to attend.

Mr. Alabaster said that Mr. Jenkin had expressed his desire to see the ceremony, and he supposed that he, too, would have to attend.

His Lordship observed that counsel might not be able to charge a fee for the view. (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

THE BITER BIT. SERIOUS AFFRAY IN YAU MATI REFUGE.

POLICE CONSTABLE IN THE DOCK.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, three Chinese were charged, on remand, with having assaulted certain Chinese with intention to commit a felony. The first defendant, a constable in the Water Police, was further charged with having misconducted himself in his capacity as constable.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted, with the assistance of Mr. G. R. Haywood, who watched the case on behalf of some of the sampan owners. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the constable, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the third defendant.

The case for the prosecution, as related by Inspector Gordon at the previous hearing, was that the three defendants and another constable went on board a sampan with the intention of stealing opium. They met with a very hot reception, and in the commotion that resulted at least two of the defendants were badly handled. The constable was found, semi-conscious, in the water, while the second defendant was found, bleeding, and bound hand and foot, in a boat.

When the woman who took the defendants in her boat to the sampans was being examined, Mr. Lo objected to Mr. Haywood and Inspector Gordon both taking an active part in the prosecution. He contended that Mr. Haywood had no *locus standi* whatever in the case. He did not mind Mr. Haywood assisting the Inspector by prompting him, but he certainly objected to both actively taking part in the prosecution.

The evidence of the woman was of such an unsatisfactory nature that Inspector Gordon repeatedly tried to get at the facts by putting leading questions. To this procedure Mr. d'Almada objected.

Inspector Gordon replied that the woman must be considered a hostile witness, as she had made a long statement to him and now seemed to wish to say nothing about it.

Mr. Lo said that the Inspector had no right to consider the woman a hostile witness. It might be that she was telling the truth.

The Magistrate observed that the woman must be considered a hostile witness, because it was obvious that she knew far more about the matter than she wished to tell.

Mr. Lo submitted that the Inspector had no right to lead the witness. If the woman had made a statement he might hand it over to the Magistrate, who could question the witness as he liked. He did not want to obstruct the prosecution in the elucidation of the truth, but he took the line he did on principle.

The Magistrate commenced to question the woman, but she denied that she had made any statement to the Police. After some minutes had been spent in trying to get her story, Mr. Lo expressed the opinion that she was stupid rather than feeble. The Magistrate agreed, adding that he really thought at the beginning of the case that she was trying to hide the facts.

Mr. Lo said that both Mr. d'Almada and he had been somewhat annoyed at the suggestion that the witness had been "got at" by their clients. It was plain that the woman was stupid. He did not object to the Magistrate putting leading questions.

The Magistrate said that he did not wish to put leading questions to the witness, because he always preferred that witnesses should tell their own stories.

The main points of the evidence of the woman were that four men had hired her boat on the night in question. She could not recognise any of them. She took them on to a sampan, and, when returning, she heard the sound of a scuffle.

The woman in whose sampan the affray seemed to have commenced said that the four men first searched the sampan next to hers before they came on to hers. When they boarded her boat, the second defendant and the witness went to assist her. She protested, saying that they had not an inspector with them. The second defendant replied that they were Police constables and all of them proceeded to search her boat. The second defendant tried to prise open her box, and when she tried to stop him he hit her on the mouth. She then cried out for help and some men from the other sampans came to her assistance, Police whistles were blown, and there was a commotion. When the Police arrived, she headed the second defendant over to the Inspector. As soon as the Police whistles were blown, the first defendant (constable) jumped into the water, and was later picked up by the patrol launch. She was quite certain that she identified all the three defendants. The third defendant escaped by jumping into the adjoining boats. She did not know for what purpose the men came to her boat. The watch found by the Police near the second defendant, who was trussed up, in the sampan next to hers, belonged to her husband.

In answer to Mr. Lo's suggestion that the first defendant had not been one of the four men, but might have come on from the shore after hearing the noise, the witness said that the constable was "one of the party." She could not explain why he should have jumped into the water, if he tried, he could have jumped into another boat and got ashore. There was nothing in her boat worth taking, hence the first defendant did not take anything away.

The second defendant said that when he jumped on to another boat, over ten men assaulted him.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday morning.

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THIN SUMMER BLANKETS.

BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS.

STENCILLED MUSLINS.

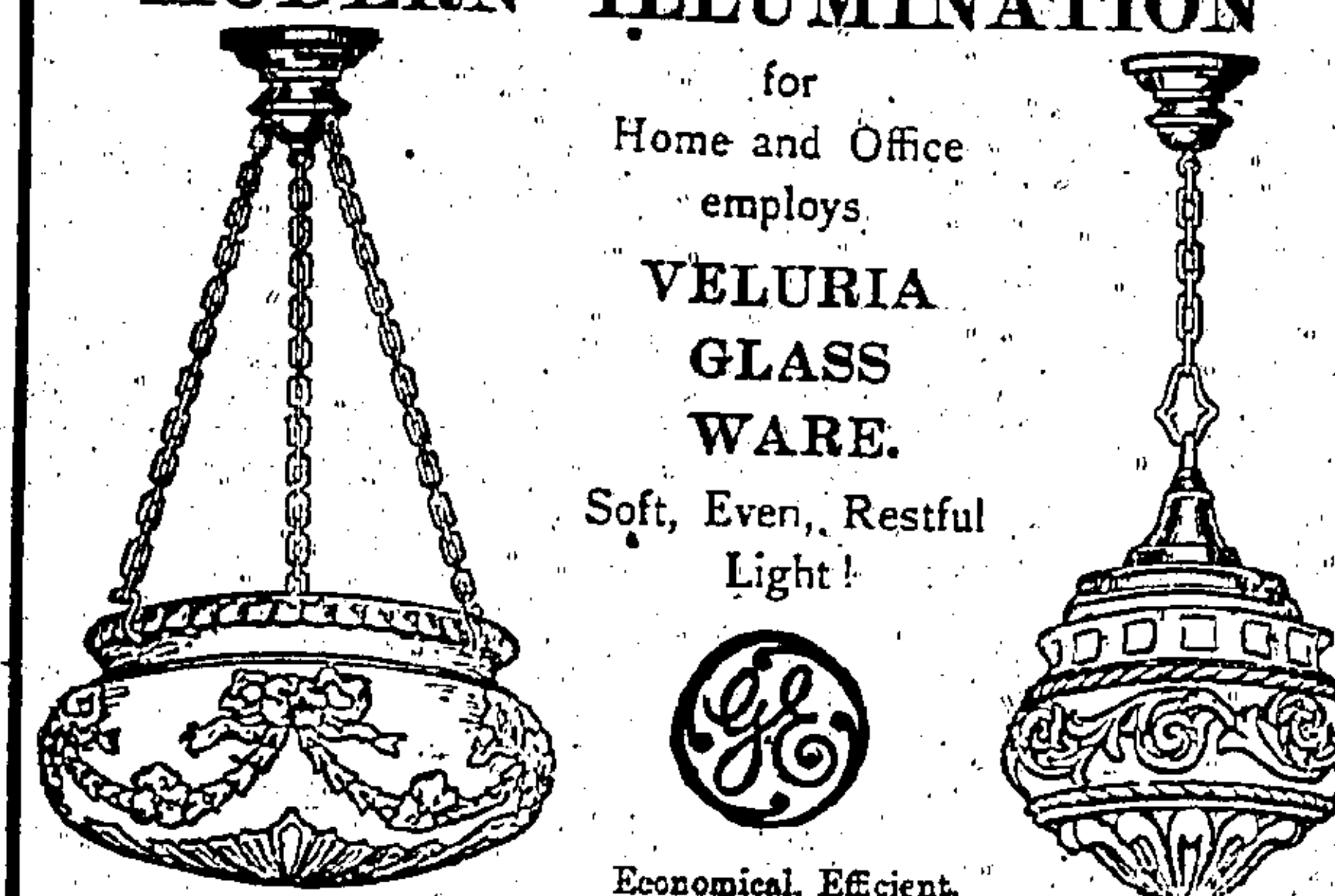
LACE CURTAINS.

CRETONNES AND TAFETTAS

PATTERNS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MODERN ILLUMINATION
for
Home and Office
employs
**VELURIA
GLASS
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Soft, Even, Restful
Light!



Economical, Efficient.
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE "KIDLET" BRAND
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THE BEST FOOTWEAR
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CHILDREN.

SHING KEE CO.
SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 32, DES VUEX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half-Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [3410]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

NIGHT FETE.

A NIGHT FETE will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 14th inst.

Commencing at 9 P.M. Sharp.

STRING BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Admission Non-Members ... \$1.

Ladies and Members ... 50 cts.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half-Price.

[3411]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN

DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of \$50,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 13th September, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount in Pounds Sterling. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than \$100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) and hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 32 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted, to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

F. J. THURSBY-FELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Officer, O.C., A.P.D.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [3412]

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM HONGKONG.

AVISO.

CUMPRINDO ao abaixo-assinado faser uma comunicacao a Comunidade Portuguesa nesta colonia, e por este convocada uma reuniao da mesma comunidade no Club Lusitano, na terra-feira, 18 do corrente, as 8 pm, a fim de se fazer a dita comunicacao.

Fez-se a communicacao a todos.

EDUARDO V. M. R. DE SOUSA.

Hongkong, 12 de Setembro de 1918. [3413]

LOST.

ONE RED-BROWN CHOW DOG named "Chow Chow."

Reward.

137, PEAK.

[3404]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY Morning, Sept. 18th. Boarders return on TUESDAY, Sept. 17th.

An Assistant Mistress is required for Upper School Work, and Class-Singing.

[3403]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins on MONDAY, September 16th, at 8.45 A.M. Entrance Examination on SATURDAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M.

[3403]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology. A course of 12 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 at 4.15 P.M. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom Applications should be made as soon as possible.

[3398]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Operative Surgery. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March) 1919, at 4.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Full particulars may be obtained from the DEAN, to whom application should be made as soon as possible.

[3399]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof, with or without modification.

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification and for the purpose of the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., (Solicitors), at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

[3337]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 6.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, and electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

J. M. GORDON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1918. [3406]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 4100 issued in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PEREZ, dated the 27th day of January, 1916, for 14 Shaws Numbered 3484/77, has been Cancelled and is no longer negotiable, and a new Certificate in the name of Miss MARY SAMUEL PEREZ has been issued in lieu thereof.

Dated this 11th September, 1918.

C. H. P. HAY, per pro. General Manager.

[3407]

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.

Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND, 123, The Peak.

[3234]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokawan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate).

As per plan.

Annual Rent.

Upset Price.

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11

BIRTH.

THIELWELL.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on 8th September, to Capt. and Mrs. THIELWELL, a son. [2401]

MARRIAGE.

SMART—CAREY.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, on July 4th, Capt. J. H. SMART, M.C., R.E. (late Gt. Northern Tel. Co., China), to WINIFRED MADEIRA, daughter of late Owen Carey, R.N., and Mrs. Carey, Gillingham, Kent.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th SEPTEMBER 1918

TURKEY TIRED OF WAR.

With the growing ascendancy of the Entente Powers on land and sea, German statesmanship is likely to be severely taxed in the effort to maintain the integrity of the Central European Alliance. Some time back Austria-Hungary showed a strong desire for peace, and though, as a consequence of the disclosure of the negotiations, the Emperor KARL was forced to consent to be bound more firmly than ever to the Kaiser, war-chariot in proof of his loyalty, it is evident, from the inspired views which Count Czernin has just expressed in favour of arbitration and general disarmament, that the Dual Monarchy is tired of strife. There have been indications, also, that the Bulgars are losing interest. Now the GRAND VIZIER of the Ottoman Empire, TALAT PASHA, is reported to have stated that as there is nothing more to be got from the war its continuance is useless and, therefore, peace must come before the winter. It was fully expected when Russia collapsed and brought down Roumania with her, that Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey would feel that their main object in taking up arms had been attained, and that their sense of gratitude to Germany would not be deep enough to induce them to continue their sacrifices indefinitely. So long as Germany could convince them that a triumph was at hand which would enable them to remain in undisputed possession of their plunder she

could count upon their more or less active co-operation, but now that the tide of battle is turning it is probable that they are asking themselves whether it would not be prudent to make terms with the enemy while there is yet time to bargain. Turkey is said to have protested against the clauses in the Supplementary Treaty concluded, without her knowledge, between Germany and Russia confirming Germany's occupation of the Caucasus and according recognition to the independence of Georgia. With her usual cunning, however, Germany is seeking to keep Turkey from drawing closer to the Entente by obstructing the agreement for the repatriation of British and Turkish prisoners of war by ignoring the request for the safe passage of the vessels to be used for the purpose. She is afraid, apparently, of the effect upon Turkish opinion of the reports which would be brought by the returned prisoners. In this matter Germany is following a similar policy to that by which she lured Turkey into the war on her side. Despite German machinations extending over a period of some fifteen years, when the European conflict broke out in 1914 Great Britain and France stood higher than Germany in Turkish estimation. The German Ambassador, therefore, set to work to defame his rivals by means of a Press campaign in which he misrepresented the action of the British Government in exercising its undoubted right of pre-emption over two powerful warships which had been built in England for the Turks with money raised by public subscription. When he found that, notwithstanding their disapproval, the majority of the people and the Ministers—with the notable exception of Enver Bay, Minister for War—continued to be friendly to the Entente Powers, who had given assurances that if Turkey remained neutral they would guarantee her independence and integrity, Baron von WANGENHEIM took a bolder course. By bribery and threats he prevailed upon the Turkish Government to break its promise to intern the Goeben and Breslau when they sought shelter in the Dardanelles, and hand the crews in accordance with international law. He next induced the Turks to place the control of their forts and their fleet under German officers, who bombarded Russian ports in the Black Sea without the knowledge of the Turkish Ministers and thus plunged the nation into war against its will. As a reward Turkey was promised the restoration of Egypt to the Sultan and the recovery of Crete and the Greek Islands. Instead of receiving this reward, however, Turkey finds to-day that the last tie which bound Egypt to her has been severed, and that Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia are being wrested from her grasp. For these losses of territory her share of the spoil seized under the Treaties with Russia and Roumania is but poor compensation, and the title to that grows weaker day by day. No wonder TALAT PASHA, who was always opposed to war, sees no advantage in prolonging hostilities.

A night fete will be held at the Victoria Recreation Club to-morrow.

One case (one death) of enteric fever and one case of puerperal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

An interim dividend of \$3 per share for the half-year ended June 30th has been declared by the directors of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

A police notification states that a private ricksha puller or a private chair-coolie may be employed with either vehicle with only one licence.

The Services Entertainment Fund provided an outing on Wednesday for the N.C.O.s and men of the 88th Company, R.G.A. Proceeding to Taipo by train, the men spent an enjoyable day in country rambles and bathing. An excellent tiffin and tea were provided. Heartly thanks were passed to the subscribers to the S.E.F.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a cablegram stating that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the head office of the bank at Yokohama on the 10th inst. it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30th, 1918, to add to the reserve fund Yen 1,200,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 3,104,000 to the next account.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued yesterday contains a notification that H.E. the Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., having left the Colony, the prescribed Oaths of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to act as his Aide-de-Camp, in addition to his other duties.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to act as Chairman and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson to be a member of the Licensing Board.

Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball to act as Clerk to the General Military Service Tribunal.

EXPERIENCES OF TWO CHINESE FARMERS.

ALLEGED PROMISE OF ATTRACTIVE EMPLOYMENT IN HONGKONG.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese hotel-runner was charged with obtaining \$40 from two Chinese farmers by false pretences.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defendant.

Inspector Macdonald stated that another Chinese, who has not been arrested, invited, at the instigation of defendant, two farmers living in the country to come to Hongkong, where defendant, through a friend, would procure them employment at \$2 a day. The men were further asked to bring with them all the money they could lay their hands on. Complainants did as advised, meeting defendant at a boarding-house in Des Vœux Road. The man who brought them then left the place. After some parleying, defendant informed them that he was unable to secure them employment in Hongkong, but would get them work outside the Colony. He asked them for \$40 as part expenses towards the purchase of passages on a steamer, promising to make up the balance himself. Defendant took them to a desolate part of Des Vœux Road, where they handed him the money. On the following day, complainants, having thought the matter over, changed their minds and went to defendant for the return of their money. The defendant stated that he had spent it and only had \$2 with him. As complainants pressed for the return of the money, he went to a pawnshop and pawned a pair of trousers and a watch, obtaining \$8.40 for the articles. This sum he handed to complainants, but they persisted in asking for the return of all their money. Defendant tried to get away and there was a scuffle. Defendant ran away through Connaught Road and was arrested in Salt Fish Lane by a Chinese looking.

Mr. d'Almada, asked for a week's remand.

Inspector Macdonald informed the Magistrate that the complainants wished to go back to the country.

Mr. d'Almada stated that there seemed to be no case against his client. It was more a civil suit—a claim for the return of money. Defendant was paid the money to purchase complainant's passages on a steamer, and next day complainants changed their minds. He thought \$100 was sufficient bail.

Inspector Macdonald asked that bail be fixed at \$500.

The Magistrate observed that the case might turn out to be one of trickery, not false pretences, and remanded it until Saturday, fixing bail at \$250.

A small fire broke out, yesterday afternoon, on the ground floor of No. 338, Queen's Road West. The alarm was given immediately and Inspector Macdonald, accompanied by the Police of his district, visited the scene, followed a few minutes later by the Fire Brigade. The outbreak was under control within about half-an-hour. The fire is said to have originated in the cockpit of the building, which was stored with tea-leaves and paper, the majority of which was burnt to ashes. The cause is not known. The damage is estimated at \$250.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 10th.

A Havas message says:—In *Petit Journal*, M. Gerard, former French Ambassador at Tokyo, brings out with straightforwardness and clearness Japan's attitude in all her agreements, notably with China concerning intervention at Vladivostok. He pays homage to the high valour of Generals Kikago Otani and Makeuchi and the Japanese diplomatic and technical delegates. He remarks that Russia, having her roots in Asia the *Entente's* action from the East is the best means to render Russia to the Russians.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE-PRESIDENCY.

PEKING, September 12th.

Hsu Shih-chang will assume office as President on October 10th.

Feng Kuo-chang has announced that he will not accept the Vice-Presidency, which he prefers to offer to a Southerner.

Li Yuan-hung has been suggested as Vice-President.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Li How-ki has asked permission to resign in consequence of the defeat of his troops.

Tuan Chi-wei and Tso Kun will proceed to the Hunan front shortly.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

September 12th.

SHORTAGE OF FUEL.

It is reported that, owing to the recent flood and to daring piracies, the fuel-boats have not been able to proceed to Canton for some time. The stock of fuel in the city will be exhausted after a few days. The Authorities have been requested to send gunboats as a convoy to the fuel-boats.

AN UNPOPULAR TAX.

The Commercial Chambers and all the Charity Associations propose to thank the Civil Governor for abolishing the house-rent-tax.

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported that the Canton leaders on the Fukien front have decided to raise funds from

THE WAR.

SENSATIONAL EXPOSURE OF GERMAN COLONIAL METHODS:

FIENDISH BRUTALITY IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

FRENCH OUT-FLANKING ST. QUENTIN.

GERMANY'S THREE LINES OF DEFENCE.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN COLONIAL METHODS. DAMNING INDICTMENT FROM SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, September 11th. Mr. E. H. L. Gorges, the Administrator of South-West Africa, has presented one of the most sensational reports ever issued in connection with German colonial methods. It constitutes the most damning indictment of German fitness to rule over the black native races, and is bristling with well-authenticated instances of rapine, murder, and lust, of chicanery and knavery, and of depredation of simple, harmless natives in South-West Africa.

The evidence on which the report is based is drawn from official German documents at Windhoek, from sworn statements by native chiefs and Europeans familiar with the country, and from writings of Lautwein (who was Governor from 1894 to 1905), Dr. Paul Rohrbach, Professor Dr. Karl Dove, and other unimpeachable German sources. Altogether the report constitutes a telling reply to Dr. Solf's recent claim that "Germany's pre-war humane treatment of the native races won for her the moral right to be a great colonial power."

NATIVE OPINION QUITE CLEAR.

In view of this claim the following statement by Mr. Gorges is interesting: "Native opinion here is unanimously against any idea of their ever being handed back to the tender mercies of Germany. Any suggestion of the possibility of an act of this kind on the part of Great Britain produces the utmost consternation."

NATIVES GOADED TO REBELLION.

The report shows, in the first 25 years of German rule in South-West Africa, an unbroken record of official bad faith, private oppression, cruelty, barbarities, and robberies, culminating in Herero and Hottentot rebellions.

During the first 17 years there was no law for the natives. Such protection as the law eventually provided was not dictated by considerations of humanity, but in order to exploit the natives as labourers.

MORE GERMAN SCRAPS OF PAPER.

When the Germans first arrived, says Mr. Gorges, they entered into agreements with the native chiefs, but these became "scraps of paper" and the natives were fraudulently deprived of the best land. Traders and settlers robbed them of their cattle, which was their only wealth, and the law subsequently prevented the natives from possessing large stocks.

The natives were thus driven to work at ridiculously inadequate wages, and were often never paid. They were treated like slaves. Their womenfolk were habitually maltreated by the Germans, who took them into forced concubinage.

These were some of the things which goaded the natives into rebellions, which were suppressed by ruthless cruelty, resulting in the practical extermination of the three tribes involved.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

The Hereros were reduced from 80,000 to 15,100, the Hottentots from 20,000 to 9,500, and the Berg Damaras from 30,000 to 12,500. Thus 80 per cent. of the Herero people had disappeared, and more than half of the Hottentots and Berg Damaras had shared the same fate. How it was done was to supersede the lenient Governor Lautwein by the notorious Trotha, fresh from German East Africa, where he had suppressed an Arab rebellion by wholesale massacre.

TROTHA'S "EXTERMINATION ORDER."

Trotha issued an "extermination order," the terms of which were that no Herero man, woman, child or babe was to receive mercy or quarter. "Kill every one of them, take no prisoners," he said. These orders were only too faithfully carried out.

There is for instance the story of Trotha's native ex-groom, who describes how he was once ordered to kill a young Herero woman. He refused in disgust, whereupon a German soldier showed him how to do it and then held the bayonet, dripping with blood, before his face. Officers and soldiers were standing around but none interfered on behalf of the woman.

TOSSING A BABY ON TO A BAYONET FOR AMUSEMENT.

Another occasion was when certain German soldiers played ball with a nine-month babe. They soon got tired of this and finished the game by catching the wee little on the point of a fixed bayonet, and transfixing its body, amidst the fiendish laughter of the gamblers, who seemed to think it a great joke.

A reliable witness has deposed that he was for two years with Trotha and knew no instance of prisoners being spared. Even after the rebellions the "surviving" natives fared but little better.

FEELING AGAINST THE GERMANS.

One of the most significant documents in the report is the secret circular addressed in 1912 by Governor Seitz to the Magistrates. In this he refers to the very desperate feeling becoming prevalent among the natives.

The "reason," he states, "which is unanimously given for this fact is that the brutal excesses of Europeans against natives are alarmingly increasing. It is very regrettable that even Police officers have been guilty of such offences in a few cases, and that such offences are not punished by the Courts of law in the way they ought to be, according to a sense of justice to the natives."

BESTIALITY UNFIT FOR PUBLICATION.

Mr. Gorges supplies sworn statements of natives which give some idea of the reign of terror existing among the natives. He adds "Instances of cruelty, and injustice and barbarism might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Instances of gross bestial conduct, which for sheer depravity and immorality are well-nigh unbelievable, are also contained in the file of affidavits, but they are hardly fit for publication."

SPECIAL LAWS FOR THE NATIVES.

Part 2 of the Report deals lengthily with the position of the natives as regards the law. An Ordinance governing criminal jurisdiction over the natives contained provisions repugnant to every conception of justice. Natives were not tried in the Ordinary Courts, but by officers, who also did police duties and had the authority to delegate their judicial powers to subordinate officials.

Imprisonment in chains and flogging were allowed not only for serious crimes but as a "disciplinary measure," on the application of the employer or for offences against the Master and Servants Law—for example, insubordination, continued idleness, or neglect of duty.

A RULE OF TERROR.

From the records in German Courts it is clear that native evidence was habitually disregarded, and the natives not allowed to give evidence on oath. Natives were thus kept in a state of abject fear. No opportunity for redress was open to them. They dared not go to the Police with complaints. Crimes by Germans, however, against the natives were either hushed up or tolerated by the Courts with amazing leniency.

SUPERIOR CIVILISATION.

The case of Lieut Venuleth is a striking commentary of the German vaunts of superior civilisation. This officer held a Court-Martial on a native man and woman for a stock theft. He constituted himself the President of the Court, and supplied practically the only evidence taken, with the result that the natives were condemned and shot. The poor creatures were not even present at their so-called trial, but were sentenced in their absence. Lieut Venuleth was subsequently arrested by the British authorities and tried for murder.

NATIVE WOMEN ASSAULTED TO DEATH.

Another ugly occurrence was the savage assault by Ludwig Cramer on certain native women, two of whom were flogged so severely that they died. Yet the Court only imposed four months' imprisonment and a fine of £135.

Gruesome photographs are given in the report of hangings and floggings of natives. Executions were carried out in a manner which would have been considered brutal 200 years ago. One method was to stand the victims on boxes while the ropes were being adjusted. The boxes were then kicked or pulled away.

THE HANGING "HABIT."

The hanging habit was a feature of native administration, also flogging. Three out of every four natives convicted by the Courts in German South West Africa in 1913 suffered flogging.

The Germans did their flogging in the most cruel way, with a long "sjambok" capable of causing very grave injury or death, and as many as 30 strokes were given at a time.

GERMANY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

THE VIEWS OF CANDID FRIENDS.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. Further evidence of how responsible opinion in enemy countries, with significant unanimity, is sobering down continues to come from various quarters.

Professor Delbruck declares that the Pan-Germans are not only largely guilty of the war but especially for its continuance. He attacks the U-boat politicians for their extravagant expectations.

He asserts that the world is justified in demanding a guarantee that the Pan-German spirit is not the German spirit.

Similar views are voiced by the *Internationale Korrespondenz*, which does not consider Count Hertling sufficiently strong to cope with the reactionaries, and believes that the *Entente* can only be weakened morally if a markedly democratic Government is formed.

The *Vorwaerts* report of Count Czernin's article, cabled yesterday, shows that he plainly indicated that Germany was responsible for the refusal to agree to the diminution of competition in armaments.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN GARRISON WIPED OUT AT BRUSILVKA.

STOCKHOLM, September 11th. A telegram from Kiev states that a sanguinary skirmish occurred at Brusilvka between well-armed peasants and the Germans. The former occupied the village and wiped out the German garrison.

GERMAN CANDIDATE FOR THE FINNISH CROWN.

STOCKHOLM, September 11th. Prince Frederick Karl Hesse has declared his willingness to accept the Finnish Crown. The Finnish Landtag will meet on September 20th for the purpose of electing a King.

APPEAL FOR "INDIA DAY."

LONDON, September 12th. The Lord Mayor, in a letter to the Press, appeals to the citizens of London to support his effort on "India Day," September 20th (1) raise £50,000 to provide Huts and Clubs for the Indian troops, "as a small token of the City's appreciation of the magnificent loyalty of India and the splendid fighting qualities of her sons, of which we have every right to be proud and grateful."

SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. The German Majority Socialists and Trade Unionists have memorialised Count Hertling, declaring that the conditions of life among the large masses of the population are extremely critical owing to the food shortage, by which the mortality of children and aged people has increased, and the health of the workers has been grievously affected.

They state that the situation is bound to become fatal unless the Government abandons its policy of favouring the producers.

The opinion is expressed in London that the above is probably part of a new German peace offensive with the object of arousing sympathy abroad.

It is noteworthy in this connection, that very gloomy accounts of the food situation in Austria continue to be received via Germany.

GERMAN VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

PARIS, September 11th. The Government has passed a resolution favouring an International Commission including representatives of all the Allies to investigate German violations of international law on the West Front.

GERMANY FIGHTING FOR HER EXISTENCE.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. The *Uolange Gazette's* war correspondent warns the Germans that they must continue to fight not for power, but for bare existence. He declares that the enemies of Germany are not attacking the dynasty or the State system, but the German people. Germany is like a ship in the midst of a hurricane.

AN OPPOSITE VIEW.

The King of Bavaria, speaking at a banquet in Sofia, given by King Ferdinand and said: "We are now fighting to preserve humanity, Kultur and civilisation from irreparable damage."

TURKISH MINISTER'S INTERESTING STATEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. The Turkish Finance Minister, interviewed in Vienna, declared that the war could not be decided on the battlefield.

MESSAGE FROM THE ALL-HIGHEST.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. The Kaiser, replying to a message from the German Soldiers' Union, urges the Union to exert all its powers to support the Home Front and not let themselves be turned from the will to victory by the enemy's superior forces.

SHIPBUILDING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, September 11th. The keels of three new steamers, each of 5,500 tons, have been laid here. Mr. Poynton, Federal Minister, said that orders had been placed for 52 ships. Eleven shipyards were now working.

THE SEPTEMBER STAKES.

LONDON, September 11th. The September Stakes, a substitute for the St. Leger, was run at Newmarket, resulting as follows:—

Gainsborough 1
My Dear 2
Prince Charming 3

The betting was as follows:—
4 to 11 against Gainsborough.
9 to 1 against My Dear.
100 to 14 against Prince Charming.
Five ran. Won by three lengths; four lengths dividing second and third.

THE LATE SIR RATAN TATA.

LONDON, September 12th. The funeral of the remains of Sir Ratan Tata took place at Brookwood at noon yesterday. The service took place in the Parson's chapel and the interment in a grave adjoining the mausoleum of Sir Ratan Tata's father.

The mourners included Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. Baklat Valla, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Padeshah, Sir James Dunlop Smith, representing the Secretary of State for India, Sir M. Chowagree and Sir P. Pattan of the Indian Council.

EARLIER CABLES.

REVERSES CAUSE REACTION IN GERMANY.

LONDON, September 11th. 5.00 a.m.

The events on the Western Front are beginning to react in Germany, as anticipated. The Pan-Germans are again receding to the background, and much space is given in the Press to utterances like those of Baron Burian and Count Czernin, while significant of the imminence of a peace offensive there are rumours of changes in the Government, such as that Dr. Solf will succeed Count Hertling, with Herr Erzberger, the author of the Reichstag Peace Resolution of 1917, and the Socialist Herr Scheidemann as colleagues.

The British Press, commenting on the above evidences of a change of spirit in Berlin, emphasises that Germany must expect to be judged by deeds, not words. There can be no peace while the outrageous treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest remain.

TRANSFER OF GERMAN NAVAL WAR STAFF.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th. A message from Berlin states that Admiral Scheer and the Naval War Staff have gone to and will stay permanently at the German Main Headquarters.

AMERICAN LABOUR MISSION IN BRITAIN.

"IN THE FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

LONDON, September 10th. Mr. Gompers and the members of the American Labour Mission were entertained to luncheon at the Savoy.

Mr. Gompers, referring to America's delayed entry into the war, said President Wilson's wisdom in this matter far outweighed all else. Three weeks before the President's historic indictment in March, 1917, against German militarism, the American Labour Leaders met and unanimously pledged their united and devoted support in peace or war.

Mr. Gompers claimed that this epoch-making decision influenced President Wilson's subsequent action.

Amidst rousing cheers Mr. Gompers declared, "Men and women of our Allied Democracy, we are with you in this fight to the finish; we will give all our man-power, all our wealth, and we will make every sacrifice in order to secure a triumphant ending."

ARBITRATION AND GENERAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, September 10th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Press, commenting upon Count Czernin's remarkable article favouring arbitration and general disarmament, states that the article was inspired by Emperor Karl. Moreover, Count Czernin will soon be Premier or Foreign Secretary.

D.C.M. AWARDED H.K.S.G. HAVILDAR.

LONDON, September 10th.

The *Gazette* announces that the Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Havildar Kishan Singh, Hongkong-Singapore Garrison Artillery. When the officer of his section was wounded he took his place, and, though subsequently slightly wounded himself, he performed his duties thoroughly and capably. His cheerfulness and efficiency were a fine example, and he greatly contributed to the success of the action.

AMERICAN WAR SECRETARY IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 11th.

Mr. Baker, American Secretary for War, has arrived.

THE DUTCH CABINET ITS POLICY.

THE HAGUE, September 11th.

The new Dutch Cabinet is Conservative and Roman Catholic.

LATER.

The new Cabinet includes the ex-Premier Heemskerk as Minister of Justice, and van Ysselsteyn as Minister of Labour.

In the interest of homogeneity in policy, the Premier, assisted by a high official (to be appointed later), will deal with questions affecting that policy which do not require direct decisions by the whole Cabinet.

COTTON IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, September 10th.

The condition of the cotton crop in Lower Egypt is 99 per cent. and in Upper Egypt 102 per cent. of normal.

"The damage by the cotton worm is practically nil, while the pink and common bollworm attack is only moderate, and the crop is promising well."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 11th.

The silver market is quiet.

FRANCE BELIEVES FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

GERMANS EMPLOYING DELAYING TACTICS.

LONDON, September 11th. 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Our screening troops yesterday morning gained appreciable ground between Goudaucourt and Ephepy.

We entered Leizievie and advanced our line of posts taking 102 prisoners. The enemy is clearly employing delaying tactics between the present outpost zone and the Hindenburg line.

Considerable booty is still coming in, including 300 supply-wagons from the Tincourt area.

The Germans are using a novel kind of mortar grenade, emitting very acrid gas which burns grass. Several were fired at advancing New Zealanders without checking their progress.

This morning the Germans attacked west of Goudaucourt and were beaten off everywhere, except in a small pocket where they will be dealt with.

GERMAN MORAL.

Telegraphing in the evening he said:—The state of moral of the German Army is indicated by the demeanour of prisoners.

The Second Guards Division Corps, who were withdrawn from the fighting less than 1,000 strong, left some prisoners in our hands. They were heartily glad to surrender and urged our men to continue attacking and assuring them that there were swarms of Germans only too anxious to surrender.

Letters found on prisoners were nearly all couched in terms of hopelessness or resentment.

Rain storms continue to swell the streams. Inundations caused by the damming have spread. The country now under water extends from the Sennee to Marquion and Le Scout Canal.

BRITISH ATTACK ON CAMBRAI EXPECTED.

AMSTERDAM, September 11th.

The *Franche Zeitung* publishes a significant article by Von Salzmann who anticipates, shortly, a heavy British attack on Cambrai.

He says that the German lines before Cambrai cannot be regarded as the final lines of resistance. He further depreciates the importance of the St. Quentin Canal and declares that the main defence lines lie still further east.

He also says that the Germans can, without running any risk, voluntarily abandon all territory south of the Aisne and retire on the Chemin-des-Dames.

AN ENEMY REPORT.

LONDON, September 11th.

A German official statement says:—Fresh British attacks in the neighbourhood of Goudaucourt and Ephepy led to violent fighting. The enemy reached our first lines at a few points. Our counter-attack drove him back. We took 3,000 prisoners. Strong enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

REARGUARD FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 10th. 11.15 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—In the Ephepy Wood region our advanced guards attacked enemy outposts this morning and forced the enemy into rearguard fighting, and we advanced our line.

A captured order shows in the clearest possible manner that the direction of military movements has lately left much to be desired. It is admitted that many serious blocks and delays have resulted from our attacks.

The inclement weather has impeded our aerial activity. In one day's recent fighting we dropped nine big bombs, 722 smaller bombs and fired 44,350 rounds into battery positions, machine-gun emplacements, etc., and destroyed two enemy balloons and "crashed" or drove down 16 aeroplanes.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

LONDON, September 11th.

A French *communiqué* states:—There was nothing except artillery fighting at various points on the Aisne and the Vesle, and in Champagne.

GERMAN LINES OF DEFENCE.

PARIS, September 12th.

The enemy has three lines of defence behind the Hindenburg Line. The first is the "Hunding-Brühnild line," running from south of Lille, along the west of Douai, through Cambrai, east of Le Cateau, Hirson, west of Metz, and Sedan, along the right bank of the Meuse, west of Briery and Conflans, joining the Hunding line at Pagny-sur-Moselle. The third line is from Valenciennes to Givet, in which the Germans are working feverishly at present.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

FRENCH OCCUPY TRAVECY.

PARIS, September 11th.

A *communiqué* states:—Between the Somme and the Oise, our troops made progress, despite a sharp resistance.

We advanced beyond Eaucourt and repulsed a counter-attack debouching from Essigny-le-Grand.

Fighting occurred along the St. Quentin—La Fere road.

We occupied Travecy village.

South of the Oise we threw back several counter-attacks in the region of Laifaux.

MONTH'S AERIAL OPERATIONS.

During August, in the day-time, 269 tons of bombs were dropped on objectives on the battlefields between the Somme and the Aisne, while at night our bombers, in attacking railway stations and communications, dropped 322 tons of bombs.

Two hundred and eighty enemy aeroplanes were brought down and 66 enemy balloons were destroyed.

OUTFLANKING ST. QUENTIN.

PARIS, September 11th.

A semi-official report says:—Travecy is on the right bank of the Oise, three kilometres north of La Fere and the same distance east of Fort Liez, while Hinnacourt is between Clastres and Moy.

We are outflanking St. Quentin from the south and threatening to take the St. Gobain mountain pass in reverse, having recovered the excellent positions which we occupied prior to the German offensives at the beginning of the year.

The bad weather is hampering operations on a great scale, especially aviation.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY RESISTANCE HEAVIER.

LONDON, September 10th.

10.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—Despite the hindrance by wind and rainstorms yesterday, a further considerable progress was made between St. Quentin and the Oise.

We are closing in on Essigny-le-Grand village, the enemy toughly resisting the line from Essigny-le-Grand to Hinnacourt.

Further south our patrols made progress without serious opposition in the direction of Travecy, and are well in touch with the Hindenburg positions on the bank of the Oise—Sambre Canal.

South of the Ailette, the enemy's artillery and machine-gun resistance is becoming steadily heavier.

ALLIED PROGRESS SLACKENS.

PARIS, September 10th.

A Havas message states:—The Allies' rate of progress is slackening as they approach the Hindenburg Line, but a recrudescence of the battle seems imminent.

An artillery duel is already raging. It is more and more doubtful if the Germans possess sufficient numbers to avoid a further retreat.

FRENCH DEPUTY DIES OF WOUNDS.

PARIS, September 10th.

The Deputy for Maine at Loire, M. Gaston Duménil, died owing to wounds yesterday.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT BRITISH COUP DE MAIN.

LONDON, September 11th.

A British official statement from Italy says:—We effected a brilliant *coup de main* on the Asiago Plateau, inflicting considerable losses and taking 78 prisoners.

We captured enemy positions in the Moate Asolone area and sanguinarily repulsed counter-attacks.

[EARLIER CABLES.]

REPEATED HOSTILE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, September 11th.

An Italian *communiqué* states:—In the Dozzo-Cassino region, north of Malitimo, repeated attempted hostile attacks failed under our fire, and the enemy suffered sensible losses.

We carried out a raid in the Alano basin.

North of Grappa, also in the middle Piave, there has been very active artillery firing and reconnoitring. We exploded a large enemy dump at Zugnotorta.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

He is the spirit of France incarnate.

Old in years—76 at least—young of heart, clear of mind, rugged of countenance, sturdy of build, terse in speech, quick of decision, and prompt of deed, he knows his mission is to save France, and he is saving her. Why does Clemenceau, the "Tiger," the "Destroyer," the terror of Governments innumerable, stand to-day as the conscious, recognised head of all that is truly preservative, truly national, in the French people? Early last November, while the Poincaré Cabinet was still in office, I made, as so often before, my pilgrimage to "the Tiger's lair," high above the Seine, near the Trocadéro. The Socialist Party had just placed their veto upon a Clemenceau Government. Yet his tone was the tone of a Prime Minister already in office. Sitting sideways in the bend of his horseshoe table, a square grey cap cocked above his strong forehead and Mongolian cheekbones, the sun pouring in from his tiny garden and striking full on a bronze Hermes, which, by an inspiration as daring as happy, he had crowned with the battered helmet of a British Tommy, he carved out the situation in a dozen trenchant phrases in forceful English or French as he chose, and concluded:

"I do not seek power. The country calls for me. There is my strength."

Four months later, at the Ministry of War, on the second day of the March offensive, I found the same man, slightly paler, somewhat graver of mien, but equally direct, equally forceful; plainly the embodiment of the will of France.

Clemenceau stands at this supreme hour for France because he understands the war as France understands it; because he has lived it for twelve years at least; because he foresaw it, knew how it must come, and strove to prepare France and the friends of France against it, because his faith and vision, his firmness of heart and hand, have never faltered. Therefore France trusts him as she has trusted no man since Napoleon.

In April, 1908, Clemenceau, then as now, Prime Minister, attended in London the funeral of a British Prime Minister—Campbell-Bannerman. After the funeral he asked Sir Edward Grey what England would do when the Germans should bolt through Belgium into France, seek to seize the Channel ports, and capture Paris before resistance could be organised.

"It would make a great stir in England," was the answer.

"Sir! We shall want help, not a stir," returned Clemenceau. "One hundred thousand British soldiers across the channel within a week would stop the rush. Two hundred and fifty thousand would stop it. Five hundred thousand would help us to turn it back. You have not got even 250,000. You must get them—and remember that, if men can be improvised, you cannot improvise rifles, ammunition, and artillery."

In the following August Clemenceau lunched with King Edward on the balcony of the Hotel Welmar at Marly-le-Bouquet. German journalists, watching the scene from below and reported that Clemenceau "engaged the King in lively conversation, accompanying his remarks by forcible gestures." The whole German Press speculated upon the subject of that talk, but failed to guess the truth. Clemenceau was repeating to King Edward his conversation with Sir Edward Grey, and adding, "I am convinced that the confiding insularity of British statesmen will one day involve Europe in a catastrophe."

Clemenceau is to-day the spirit of France incarnate, because, foreseeing, he warned her and her friends of the peril, kept a stout heart despite their blindness, upheld their cause against other Frenchmen who would fain have sold the British Empire and the independence of France to the enemy, and because he has acted throughout as a spur, a tonic, and a fearless augur of victory. He lends France because he has knowledge, fire, and a firm grip of principle. President Wilson may be the prophet, but Clemenceau is the moral spearhead of the Alliance.—H.W.S. in *The Daily Mail*.

LABOUR IN FRANCE.

TWENTY THOUSAND CONTENTED CHINESE.

Twenty thousand well-dressed and well-fed Chinese labourers are, says a Shanghai correspondent of a home paper, working in France in almost every department of labour in connection with war, such as munition factories, food factories, mills, farms, railways, dockyards, aerodromes and what not. They are well treated, happy and contented. The men get from \$30 to \$50 per month or its equivalent in francs, a portion of which is retained here and paid to their families in China.

A special office is established at 25, Rue Soufflot, French Consulate, Shanghai, managed by the able and courteous M. Bourgeois, who speaks excellent Mandarin. The office handles all the correspondence between the labourers and their families in China. On the 20th of each month a member of the family of each labourer calls to receive a portion of the wages of the man working in France, and also whatever letters or parcels there are from his or her relative. If the payee has a letter to send to the man in France he hands this into the office, which promptly forwards it.

In France the men are provided with healthy living quarters and wholesome food and clothing. These who are really intelligent and worthy are given special lessons in French after working hours. Physical drill is given daily as recreation, in addition to other amusements, one of which is boating on Sundays. It is interesting to note that the men are placed in the same factories with French girls, and, according to the statement of French authorities, they work well and behave well also. In fact it is difficult to see how the men could fail to work well under such ideal conditions and patriotic influence.

Out of the 30,000 men working in France under the French War Office—and there are many more under contract with the British authorities—less than two hundred have been sent back to China for disciplinary reasons. This is certainly a good showing, and for this reason Chinese labourers are much liked and well treated in France. One of the men was asked what he thought of France. He said it was a wonderful country. Asked what he thought was the most wonderful thing, he said that he could find good roads everywhere. Pressed as to what he really thought was most wonderful the man finally disclosed his mind by saying the underground railway which travelled under the river was a wonder which he had never seen or heard of elsewhere.

What an influence these men will have on the life and industry in China after their return can better be imagined than stated. It has been said by a French official that after the war there will be more men speaking the French language in China than those who speak English. The knowledge the labourers must acquire during their stay in France in connection with up-to-date methods and machinery will surely have a beneficial result on Chinese industry, to say nothing of their greatly improved skill.

In order further to facilitate the Chinese labourers in France, a social school for interpreters has been opened in Shanghai, where a reasonably educated Chinese young man may get a good vocabulary of French in a short time. The school is free of charge, and after graduation the men are sent to France as interpreters at a salary of about 200 francs per month.

The Chinese labourers' recruiting office in the Rue Soufflot is a place which plays an ever increasing rôle in the Franco-Chinese relations, and after this war when thousands of Chinese return to their homes dressed in Parisian style and speaking French sprinkled with all the patois and argot of the Parisian mills it is that small house in the Shanghai French Consulate they will have to thank.

There they entered timidly as humble and ignorant coolies, turning twice back before they finally signed the contract to go to a strange country far away where the sun sets.

Thousands of coolies have passed through the bureau de recrutement and a number are now in France working in the munition factories, on the railway stations unloading goods and as dock labourers in the ports. The contracts are very liberal; they provide for a three to five years' stay in France with the option of return or to settle down in France. France quite evidently wants the diligent Chinese workmen to settle down.

In special evening schools they are taught the French language and other useful knowledge. Already they are visiting salons and theatres, and it is no wonder that letters received here daily by the relatives speak in enthusiastic terms of the life they are leading in France. The letters arrive in thousands by every mail steamer and are all addressed to the recruiting office in the Rue Soufflot, which has become a veritable letter clearing house between the labourers in France and their relatives in the different provinces.

Every month on the 20th an enormous crowd assembles there. The minimum a labourer must grant his dependents is 75 francs a month, about the third part of their average earnings. Many are remitting more than that minimum, thus showing how great a benefit China is reaping from their sons who were made destitute by floods and famine in their provinces and out of sheer desperation plunged themselves into the adventure from which German agents desperately tried to prevent them.

Gruesome tales were spread broadcast: Huge fish would appear in the sea and eat a hole in their ship so that it would sink, and if by luck they arrived in France they would be sent against the Germans, who are fierce men and would swallow them, pigtail and all. Instead, every letter which arrives here tells of the wonders and of the pleasures of France. They speak of the metropolitan railway which goes under the ground, the streets of Paris, compared to which Nanking road is a village path, and they speak of the French girls working with them together in the factories. Photos sent prove that the Chinese is quite a favourite there.

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MR. HUGHES' PLAIN WORDS
BOUNDED DUTY TO LOOK AHEAD.

In 1914 Britain was unprepared for war. The politicians thought it unpopular to make ready for the German attack, which they knew was coming. The people, said Lord Haldane, took no interest in the defence of the Empire; and the Government, of which Lord Haldane was a member, patiently kept its ear to the ground, and believed that it was listening to the voice of God.

What this refusal to prepare has cost us in blood we all know. We were compelled to organize ourselves at the sword's point, a foolish policy, which infinitely increased our pitiful sacrifices.

And now another question is forced upon us: Is Britain prepared for peace? We may number our committees and our commissions by the hundred. The same politicians who showed themselves wickedly helpless in 1914 are making fluent speeches about reconstruction. They are no more worth listening to now than they were four years ago.

It is this interested uncertainty of our politicians which gives immense importance to the speech made by Mr. Hughes at the London Chamber of Commerce. He speaks with authority and without guile. He pleads the cause not of a party, not of a country, but of the whole Empire.

"We long for peace," he says, "but is Britain any longer prepared for peace? It is our bounden duty to look ahead. If the signing of the peace catches us asleep, not even a triumphant victory will profit us. There will follow a time of panic, which only stout hearts and strong heads will meet with success. It will be too late then to frame policies and to devise measures. We must make up our minds to-day what we shall do then, and it is to the fall in decision the answer to Mr. Hughes' pertinent question will be clear and disastrous. We shall be unprepared for peace as we were unprepared for war."

Consider the situation of 1914. Germany was strong enough to make her attack upon the liberties of Europe, because her industrial organization marched hand in hand with her military efficiency. Her trade filled her pockets and enabled her to become the most powerful nation in arms that the world has ever seen. Her policy of peaceful penetration, combined with our policy of Free Trade, made her omnipotent everywhere. She controlled the gold mines of South Africa as she controlled the metal industry of Australia. The result was that, in Mr. Hughes' phrase, we were in the position of caretakers in the house which we had built. And we were caretakers in the interest of Germany. We kept the world safe for our enemies to prosper and grow rich in.

Mr. Hughes quoted a confession of Herr Zimmermann, which should be written upon every wall in the Empire that none should escape the warning. "Our rise," says Herr Zimmermann, "depended essentially on the English policy of the open door. We were sojourners in England's house, paying guests of the Anglo-Saxons."

And remember that the fee they paid was small indeed. They took everything and gave nothing. Openly resolved to attack the world, they were resolved also that England should pay for their armaments. And the Anglo-Saxons did more than put their fields of cheap production across the seas at Germany's disposal. Says Herr Zimmermann: "They gave admission to our merchandise and trade agents; commercial establishments everywhere in their broad domains looked kindly on them, as long as they were modest, and thereby they assisted materially to open markets for our industrial products." The modesty was always assumed. And if we do not hear the warning words of Mr. Hughes we shall come to Germany's aid once more, and put her back into a safe position for making her next onslaught upon the world.

At that is needed is a policy, but it must be a strong policy and clearly unambiguous. We must root out the German influence, which is as powerful in our midst to-day as it was before the war, and more dangerous because it is forced to work subtly underground. We must hang, bolt, and bar the door of stout British oak, not as Mr. Churchill once suggested, against our Dominions overseas, but against the Germans, the selfish cuckoos, who got into our houses, and would not have been content had we not foiled them, with anything less than our expulsion. Again Herr Zimmermann has pointed out the way which we ought to take. "England and the countries which are the great producers of raw materials," says he, "granted us an open door, and allowed us to draw on their vast reservoirs of raw materials. If this permission is withdrawn we shall be at one stroke once more the Germany of 1890."

Here, then, are the alternatives:—Shall Germany be as she was in 1914, rich, warlike, unscrupulous, or as in 1890 forced to keep the peace industriously and to live within her own borders? The decision is with us and with our Allies, and if the private considerations of the disloyal and of the vainly sentimental do not prevail, Germany will go back to the quiet security and home-keeping comfort of 1890. We are a great and self-sufficing Empire. As Mr. Hughes pointed out, "in our Dominions practically the whole of the raw materials necessary to our industries are to be found." We depend upon Germany for nothing, except for dumped goods, which it would be a crime to admit again upon our shores. Germany depends upon us for many things, especially for the destructive armaments, which are her greatest treasure.

FURTIVE MEETINGS OF THE OLD GANG. Already some few measures have been taken. Raw materials, which are henceforth preserved for the manufacturers of Great Britain. But though something has been done, much more remains to do, and we must do it at once, before the signing of the peace, if it is to be effective. Above all, a policy, definite and declared, is necessary. And the responsibility rests wholly upon the Mother-country. The Dominions, willing as they are, rightly demand a lead, and if the lead be given

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ENEMY ALIENS
DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

Important and far-reaching recommendations have been made by the six members of the House of Commons who were requested by the Prime Minister to inquire into the aliens question, and to make suggestions with a view to action by the Government. The committee, which consisted of Sir Henry Dalziel (chairman), Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. C. W. Bowerman, Sir J. G. Butcher, and Sir R. A. Cooper (secretary), finished its labours yesterday. Sir Henry Dalziel handed its report to the Prime Minister. The measures proposed are the following:—

Internment of all male enemy aliens over 18.

Repatriation of enemy alien women, except where husbands are exempted from internment.

Review of naturalisation certificates granted enemy aliens since January 1st, 1914, with a view to cancellation.

Cancellation of certificates granted before that date where continuance is contrary to the public good.

Review of certificates granted to subjects of neutral nations since August 1st, 1914.

Immediate discharge of civil servants of enemy origin.

Removal of person of enemy origin or association from prohibited areas.

Rendering inoperative until six months after peace of all changes of name by persons of enemy origin since August, 1914.

Winding-up of enemy businesses in three months.

Closing of enemy banks forthwith.

Following is the letter accompanying the report:—

Dear Prime Minister:—In accordance with your desire conveyed to us on Monday evening last we beg to submit, in a series of recommendations, our considered views on the position of aliens in this country and on the scope and character of the action which should be taken by His Majesty's Government in dealing with the problem. Though much justifiable public anxiety exists concerning the freedom still permitted in this country to persons of enemy origin, we desire to record our belief that any wholesale charge of treason against such persons is unwarranted, and to state that in arriving at the recommendations set forth we have been guided solely by the predominant consideration of the safety of the realm in a time of war.

We would venture to express the opinion that one of the causes contributing to the present alien situation is the lack of co-ordination between the departments, eight in number, which, in varying degree, share in the enforcement of the law. It is only fair to add that the departments concerned have been handicapped in their administration by the absence of a clearly-defined policy on the part of His Majesty's Government on many phases of this delicate and complex problem. It is therefore worthy of consideration whether the responsibility for the control of aliens during the war should not be placed in charge of one individual (conceivably the Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Office), who should be chairman of an inter-departmental Committee co-ordinating the activities of the various departments concerned, and at the same time be directly responsible to the Home Secretary and to the House of Commons for the administration of a uniform and clearly-defined Government policy. We also deem it our duty to suggest that in arriving at decisions concerning naturalised enemy aliens His Majesty's Government should not ignore the provisions of the German Imperial and State Nationality Law of July 22nd, 1913 (Parliamentary Paper Cd. 7277), which enacts as follows:—

"A person does not lose his nationality, if, before acquiring a foreign nationality, he has applied for, and received, the written permission of the competent authorities of his home State to retain his nationality."

We have not thought it desirable in this communication to deal with the question of espionage, notwithstanding that in the course of our investigations certain facts have been placed before us upon which we propose to prepare for you a separate and secret report.

them they will establish their policy upon our. But, as Mr. Hughes points out, what has to be done cannot be done by committees. Of them there is no lack. There are reconstruction committees by the score, which work in secret and fill all right-thinking citizens with dismay. They there is the famous, or infamous, board of economy and efficiency, boastfully and ominously named, a board upon which is found the dangerous alliance of Viscount Haldane of Cloan and Mrs. Sidney Webb, and which may not be mentioned in the House of Commons. And what can we expect that is good or useful from these furtive meetings of the Old Gang, this strange mixture of complacent Radicals and ecstatic Fabians? One thing is certain: they are not preparing for peace, and the sooner they are disbanded the better will it be for England and the Empire.

Mr. Hughes, with the large gesture of a wise man, brushes all these little meetings aside. "What has to be done," he asserts, "cannot be done by committees; it must be done by one man." When the policy is decided upon and declared, it must be put into the charge of a man. "There is not time for meandering along the tortuous course pursued by multifarious minds. The situation is far too serious to be left in the hands of Mrs. Sidney Webb and Viscount Haldane. We know what we must achieve, and it is for us to find and to appoint the man who shall achieve it. Nor will he be a politician. He will not be asked to spare an ancient colleague or to advertise an ancient nostrum. And his task will be made difficult by the opposition of selfish partisans. "There are men in our midst," says Mr. Hughes, "whose voices are raised against definite steps that will determine clearly what is to be the policy of Britain. See to it that your voices drown theirs and that they are marked out for what they are—the enemies of their country." Assuredly we shall see to it, and then, and not till then, will Britain be prepared for peace. "An Englishman" in the Daily Mail.

ECONOMIC POLICY.
LORD R. OECIL'S VIEWS.

In a recent interview with a representative of the Associated Press of America Lord Robert Cecil made the following important statement on economic policy: "I have been much interested in the series of addresses and discussions at the recent meetings of commercial associations in the United States, such as the Chambers of Commerce and the Foreign Trade Council, regarding trade after the war. The tone of these discussions seems to show clearly a desire for settled arrangements for mutual help between all the nations now associated in the war against Germany. These are also our feelings, and I should like to make some acknowledgment of these recent utterances of prominent American commercial men by trying to describe roughly the state of British policy at this moment in regard to such matters."

The resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference have been much discussed during these last two years. When they were written, we had an alliance of eight nations, six of whom had suffered the immediate ravages of war. The world outside, including the United States with its vast resources, was neutral, and, nominally at any rate, the neutral world at the conclusion of peace would have sold its products where they would have fetched the most money. To borrow the plain words of the recent Inter-Allied Labour Conference, all these vast resources would have gone to those who could pay most, not to those who would need most. So the Paris Conference was a defensive agreement of those then engaged in the war to secure their own peoples against starvation and unemployment during the period of reconstruction, and to provide for the restoration to economic life of the ravaged territories of Belgium, Poland, Serbia, France, and Italy. These objects remain all their old importance. They are simple measures of self-preservation. It is, for example, still essential that we should forestall the aggressive efforts of the Central Powers to use their money power to snatch, on the morning after the war, the raw materials needed for the reconstruction of the peoples in the Western and Eastern theatres of war whom they have themselves despoiled. But whilst the essential needs of ourselves and of the nations which are fighting with us the battle of liberty and justice remain unaltered, the alliance of eight has expanded into the association of twenty-four nations, of which President Wilson spoke in his recent address to the Red Cross. It is no longer a question of forming some narrow defensive alliance, but of narrowing down the economic principles of the association of nations which is already in existence now, and to membership of which we are committed.

What are these principles to be? The President has stated them in memorable words. On January 8th he advocated:— "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

On December 4th he had already defined the qualifications for membership in this association of nations in words the wisdom and importance of which have been rendered doubly evident by all we know of the policy of domination, exploitation, and exclusiveness introduced by Germany into all her peace treaties and forced by her upon her allies. In that speech he considered what would be the situation if the German people should still after the war war continue to be obliged to narrow down the economic principles of the association of nations which is already in existence now, and to membership of which we are committed.

Each member of the association of nations may have to protect its citizens in one way or another after the war, but our aim must be a comprehensive arrangement of liberal intercourse with all the members of the association, by which each one of us, preserving his own national security, may contribute to the needs and aid in the development of his fellow-members. Neither, of course, can our arrangements for mutual assistance exclude all competition, though we are most anxious that co-operation should be the keynote of our commercial relations. Our feelings in the matter cannot be better described than in the words of Mr. James A. Farrell to the Foreign Trade Council:

"The sacrifices that are being cheerfully endured to-day by men engaged in foreign commerce in the necessary curtailment of their business through the conservation of shipping, are an earnest of the elevation of method and of purpose which will control the conduct of our external trade in the future."

GERMANY, THE ONLY OBSTACLE.

There is but one obstacle to this economic association of nations. That obstacle is Germany—the Germany described by President Wilson in the words which I have already quoted—Germany, living "under ambitious and intriguing masters." You have seen the provisions of her commercial treaties in the East, with all the groups of peoples from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. Her economic policy towards these groups is absolutely contrary to our principles. That policy, begun by systematic and lawless plundering in Poland, in the Ukraine, and elsewhere. Now everywhere she has legalised this plunder by placing the weaker nations under onerous commercial tribute to herself. On Lithuania she has imposed her coinage; from Roumania, and the Ukraine she has exacted a guarantee of supplies irrespective of their own needs; and at flagrantly unjust rates of compensation she has appropriated the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SINN FEIN IN AUSTRALIA.
SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

A sensational disclosure concerning the influence in Australia of the Irish Republican Brotherhood was made by the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt) recently, when he announced that seven of the ringleaders had been simultaneously arrested and interned. Enquiries into their movements had led the Federal Government to take prompt action. Mr. Watt made the following statement: "It has recently come to the knowledge of the Government that an Australian division of the organization known as the Irish Republican Brotherhood has been formed in Australia. This body has been secretly and systematically organized, and its object is the establishment of an Irish Republic, independently of Great Britain, during the war. An emissary inaugurated the movement in Australia, and then withdrew to another country, from which his efforts have since been directed. A part of the plan of the organization was to control volunteers who were to be dispatched from Australia to America and thence to Ireland, to aid an armed revolt. The organizations in America was in touch with Germany, and money for hostile purposes was remitted from Australia. The members of this brotherhood in certain cases have been active forces in the Irish National Association."

While the declared objects of this association are quite consistent with loyalty and the employment of constitutional principles and methods, it is clear from some branch reports that sinister attempts have been made by Republican extremists to pervert these objects. These extremists have been using the Irish National Association as a cloak, apparently, without the knowledge of the bulk of the members of that association. The facts having been ascertained and carefully considered, the Government determined to take prompt and decisive measures. This week it simultaneously arrested seven of the ringleaders in this conspiracy and interned them. For the fuller information of the people and in the interests of justice, a public enquiry, as prescribed by the War Precautions Regulations, and presided over by a Judge, will be held. While the Government feels that it should inform the people of its action and the reasons for the precautionary steps taken, it wishes to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm."

Excitement was caused by the news of the simultaneous arrest and internment of the seven persons in connection with the alleged attempt to extend the influence in Australia of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The object of this body is the establishment of an Irish Republic independent of Great Britain. Mr. Watt refused to supplement his statement on the position, or to give any information respecting the persons who have been interned. The Acting Prime Minister intimated that he did not intend to make the names public at the present juncture or to mention the States in which the arrests had been made.

natural resources of Roumania in the form of a lease to German corporations; on Russia, Finland, and the Ukraine she has imposed unfair and one-sided tariff arrangements. The people of Finland, in fact, find now that their liberties have been battered away in an agreement signed secretly in Berlin, and it is actually being proposed that thousands of Finns should be deported to work for German masters. Having established control over the Dardanelles and the Baltic, Germany has now brought under her own control the third great highway of European trade. Danube—by destroying the international commission, which had long become an established organ of European policy. And now, in order that there may not be any mistake as to the significance of these acts, her Foreign Minister has declared that this Roumanian treaty in particular will be made the precedent and foundation for the economic terms to be demanded by the Central Powers at the general peace. The significance of this declaration is evident from Kuhlmann's own words, that "the damages Roumania will have to pay will amount to very considerable sums in the long run—sums which, perhaps, do not very substantially differ from that which might presumably have been obtained by officially demanding a war indemnity." Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach.

So long as this is the policy of Germany, how can we admit her to membership in the free association of nations to which we already belong? Before she can claim rights for herself she must convince us that she acknowledges and will respect the rights of others. Before we can offer her any participation in our resources she must release her victims from the economic slavery that she has imposed upon them. While the war continues we must take as measures of war all the steps required to destroy the economic basis of her military effort. When peace is restored the place of Germany in the commonwealth of nations will be determined by the test established by President Wilson. If she abandons her old ways and her restless and aggressive policy, if she ceases to use economic policy as a preparation for further war, we shall not be slow to recognize the change, but the sacrifices for which this war has called are too great and too bitter to permit of our neglecting the President's warning that a complete change of mind and purpose in her Government are the necessary preliminaries for her admission to participation in our economic partnership. Neither the United States nor the British Empire has pursued, or will pursue, any selfish policy. The pre-occupations of our internal reconstruction will never blind us to the obligations which we owe to our associates, or limit the fulness and frankness of our discussions with them. There must be no jealousy between us and no suspicions. I hope the time is not far off when we shall meet round the council board to discuss in detail the economic association which will combine the resources of the civilised world in the joint work of reconstruction and the restoration of prosperity.

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